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ABSTRACT

This text contains three suggested driver education curriculum units and is intended for use in a bilingual education setting. Each unit is in Spanish and English. The three units are: (1) "Procedures in Driving," (2) "Car Maintenance," and (3) "Tires." Each unit contains information for the teacher, explanations and illustrations of relevant material, worksheets, and tests. A bibliography concludes the volume. (AMH)

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LEARNING ACHIEVEMENT PACKAGES

CALEXICO INTERCULTURAL DESIGN

Calexico, California

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1

PROCEDURES IN DRIVING

2

CAR MAINTENANCE

3

TIRES

Driver Education English-Spanish

René Rendón

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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Revised Edition

Dissemination and Assessment Center for Bilingual Education

6504 Tracor Lane Austin, Texas 78721

Dissemination and Assessment Center
for Bilingual Education
Juan D. Solís, Executive Director
6504 Tracor Lane
Austin, Texas 78721

Education Service Center, Region XIII
Joe Parks, Executive Director
Royce King, Director, Division of
Program Development

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FOREWORD

This publication presents three suggested driver education curriculum units. These units are a revised edition of a social studies package published in 1973, which included the titles "Procedimientos para manejar," "Mantenimiento del automovil," "Llantas". In total, they represent a cross-section of materials that have been developed to meet the learning problems of students with special language handicaps in grades 7 through 11.

All three units were originated by the Calexico Intercultural Design, ESEA Title VII Bilingual Project, Calexico, California. They were classroom tested during 1970-75 in the Calexico Unified School District.

The project was supported by a grant extended by the United States Office of Education under the provisions of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I of the Educational Amendments of 1974 (P. L. 93-380), formerly and commonly referred to as "Title VII ESEA (1965)."

As one of its assigned functions, also under the authority of Title I, ESEA, this office has edited and reproduced these selected materials for distribution to interested institutions, projects, and individuals. This publication was edited by Gloria J. Hernandez, curriculum editor DACBE. Rose Marie Vargas typed the final manuscript.

Each unit reproduced reflects the contributions of numerous educators and their assistants, special consultants, administrators, and others. In view of this, it should not be inferred that the materials are completely endorsed by any one institution, agency, or group. Rather, this publication should be regarded as a source of concepts and materials that can be adapted innovatively to meet the particular learning needs of many communities and regions.

ERNEST PEREZ, Director

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DRIVER EDUCATION

ENGLISH-SPANISH

INTRODUCTION

Background

The Calexico Intercultural Design (CID) Bilingual Project is in its sixth year of implementation in the Calexico Unified School District, Calexico, California. The project involves four homerooms in grades seven and eight at the De Anza Junior High School and 22 class periods in grades nine, ten, and eleven at the Calexico High School.

During the period since 1969, the project staff has developed units of instruction designated as Learning Achievement Packages or LAPs. Initially teacher-oriented, LAPs are now being prepared in either of two formats, teacher- or student-oriented.

At the junior high school level, the content areas of instruction are Language Arts (English and Spanish) and Social Studies.

Social Studies

Classes in Social Studies in the Bilingual Project use both English and Spanish in content instruction. They conform generally to the basic framework of the grade levels involved. In addition, classroom instruction includes information necessary to students in adult education.

Design

These LAP units are designed for use as elements of the high school curriculum for driver education instruction. They are directed to informing the students of the procedures of safe driving and proper maintenance of a car.

Acknowledgement

The author of Procedures in Driving; Car Maintenance; and Tires is Mr. René Rendón, a graduate of Arizona State University, and a teacher of Spanish and Social Sciences. He is assisted in the development of curriculum materials by teacher aides and other members of the CID Bilingual Project Staff.

PROCEDURES IN DRIVING

INFORMATION FOR THE TEACHER

RATIONALE

A detailed study of the procedures in driving will provide information necessary to all future drivers. Subsequently, an understanding of these good driving habits will make the student a more cautious and safe driver. In addition, it will make the student aware of the different rules and procedures that are involved in the theory and practice of driving a car.

PRIMARY IDEA

Most high school students are prospective drivers. In order to become good, safe drivers, each student should form good driving habits in theory and learn certain procedures before getting behind the wheel for actual practice.

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVES

1. Given seven pre-driving habit procedures to learn, the student will list from memory each of the steps in proper order with 100% accuracy.

2. Given a list of four steps in starting the car engine, the student will list each of the steps in proper order with 100% accuracy.

3. Given a demonstration on the proper hand-over-hand steering method, the student will perform this steering action with 100% accuracy.

4. Given a list of the four steps in lane changing, the student will list them in the proper order with 100% accuracy.

5. Given the four rules, in random order, where U-turns are prohibited, the student will write them in the proper order with 100% accuracy.

6. Given a list of eight steps in backing a car, the student will list them in the proper order with 100% accuracy.

Entry Skills

1. No prerequisite relating to the procedures in driving.

2. English reading at about the sixth grade level is required.

To The Students

In this exercise, several driving procedures are presented and discussed. Accordingly, you will see the necessity of always practicing good driving habits. In this course, you will have the opportunity to put to actual practice these theories and procedures. A driver who implements caution in every situation, probably runs less danger of an unexpected accident.

As you progress through the material, you will find exercises to do. An effort has been made to make the exercises meaningful to you. Even though we tend to let our good driving habits slip by, it is to our advantage to maintain them. Consequently we can all be good and safe drivers.

PROCEDURES IN DRIVING

INTRODUCTION

Check front and rear of the car before getting in. As a preliminary action, this will help locate oil leaks or brake fluid. Even if you are not the owner of the car, it is always a good idea to acquire such a habit, quickly inspecting the car before starting the engine.

Equally important, lock all the doors of the car to prevent any undesirable person from entering your car, especially if you are driving in an area you are unfamiliar with. Consequently, you are left free to concentrate fully on traffic conditions and directions.

The following are precautionary steps that should become a daily practice, and should form a permanent part of your driving discipline.

1. Adjust the seat so you can reach the accelerator and brake pedal.

2. Adjust both mirrors as well as the ventilation, but never when driving.

3. Fasten your seat belts. If you are the driver, make everybody in the car fasten their seat belts; you are responsible for their well-being.

4. Always check the pressure of the brake pedal before starting the engine.

STARTING THE ENGINE OF THE CAR

In starting the car engine there are certain disciplinary steps you should take. The following procedures form a list of good pre-driving habits. You should always check to be sure that the parking brake is on.

Place the transmission lever on "N" or "P". If possible place the transmission lever on "N", because in some automatic cars the engine will not start on any other position.

Pre-set the choke press accelerador pedal to the floor and release. Especially when starting the engine for the first time or starting the engine early in the morning on cool days.

Turn the ignition switch to "ON" position and check the gauges. Turn the ignition switch to start, and release when engine is running.

Placing The Car In Motion

Below is a list of the various steps for placing the car in motion.

1. Place right foot on the brake pedal, releasing the parking brake.
2. Place shoulder harness.
3. Place transmission lever on "D".
4. Check traffic conditions on the rear-view mirror and to the left side.
5. Signal for a turn to the left or to the right side.
6. Check traffic, turning your head to the left to devise a blind spot.
7. Release the foot brake.
8. Press down gradually on the accelerator pedal and pull into traffic.

HAND-OVER-HAND STEERING

HAND POSITION

When driving straight ahead, place your hands at the 10 o'clock position. This position permits the most efficient use of the wheel.

When it is necessary to turn the wheel more than about a half turn, the best method is the hand-over-hand steering. One hand or the other is always on the wheel, firmly applying turning power. At the same time, the other hand is positioning itself to take over the turning.

For a better understanding of this steering method look at the following diagrams.

This movement is repeated until the turn is completed. Unless the car is either moving very slow or is stopped, the front wheel and steering wheel tend to return to a straight-ahead position automatically. You may let them do so by letting the wheel slide through your hands.

Left hand signal for right turn.

Right hand is in position to start right turn also for left turn.

Left hand takes position on wheel and applies turning power.

Right hand takes new position and applies turning power.

DRIVING STRATEGIES

Lane Change

To change lanes when driving requires safe handling of the car and a good sense of distance. The following is a list of 4 steps of proper procedure to change lanes.

1. Check traffic to the rear.
2. Give the proper signal, either left or right.
3. Always check for any blind spots to the left or right of your car.
4. Finally, make your lane change at an accelerated speed.

Backing A Car

For this procedure, backing a car, the key word is SLOW. Below are the steps that you should take to insure a safe and proper execution of this procedure.

1. Apply the foot brake.
2. Move transmission lever to "R".
3. Check traffic conditions, to the front and rear.
4. Release the foot brake.
5. Turn your head to the side the car is going to turn, and when backing up in a straight line your head should be turned to the right.
6. Depress the accelerator pedal slowly.

Right Turns

When it is necessary to make a right turn, the best method is to start and arrive at the right-hand lane of the street. The following will serve to outline this procedure.

1. Check traffic to the rear and to the right side.
2. Signal a right turn the last one-third or 300 feet of a block.

3. Position car in the right-hand lane three to five feet from the right curb.

4. Slow down and check to see that the signal is on.

5. Check the traffic conditions to the left and right.

6. Start to turn when your front wheels are opposite the point where the curb begins, follow the general curb in making the turn.

7. Arrive in the right hand lane of the street entered; recover and accelerate.

Left Turns

When making a left turn, it is best to execute the following steps.

1. Check traffic through the rear-view mirror.

2. Position car in proper lane. (Lane right of center lane.)

3. Signal left turn.

4. Slow down and check traffic conditions to the right, left, and front.

5. Start to turn when the wheels enter the intersection.

6. The turn should be a continuous turn.

7. Enter the first lane to the right of the center marker.

8. Recover from the turn and pick up speed.

YIELD THE RIGHT-OF-WAY

Special Situations

To help create and establish a safer driving environment for all, it is a good driving policy to become familiar with the several yield the right-of-way situations. Thus, you contribute less to any driving hazards. The following are situations in which you must yield the right-of-way.

1. Yield immediately to any emergency vehicle sounding a siren or other special signal. Move as close to the right-hand curb or road edge as possible and stop your car.

2. When approaching an intersection, yield to driver already within the intersection.

3. If you and another driver reach an uncontrolled intersection at the same time, yield if the other driver is on your right.

4. If you intend to turn left at an intersection, yield to vehicles approaching from the opposite direction and within or close enough to the intersection to create a hazard.

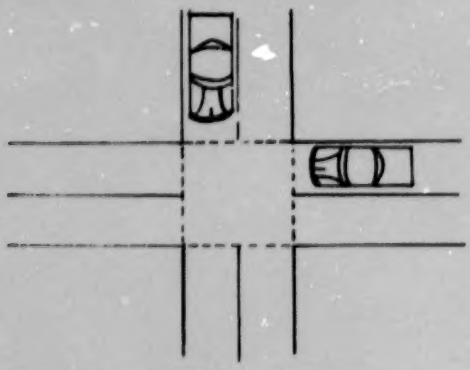
5. When emerging from an alley or a private driveway, yield to vehicles on the street or pedestrians on the sidewalk.

6. Yield to pedestrians on crosswalks.

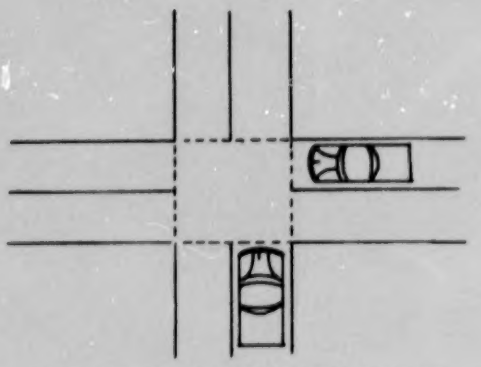
On the following page you will find Diagram 1 illustrating each of the above situations. Perhaps this visual aid will help clarify them.

DIAGRAM 1

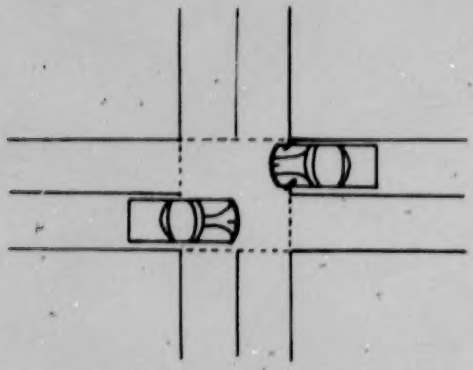
YIELD THE RIGHT-OF-WAY



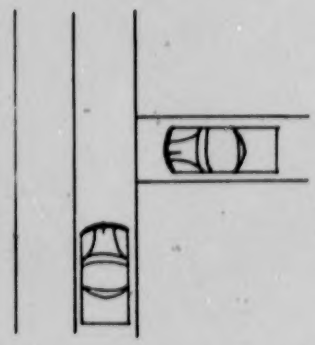
DRIVERS ALREADY WITHIN INTERSECTIONS



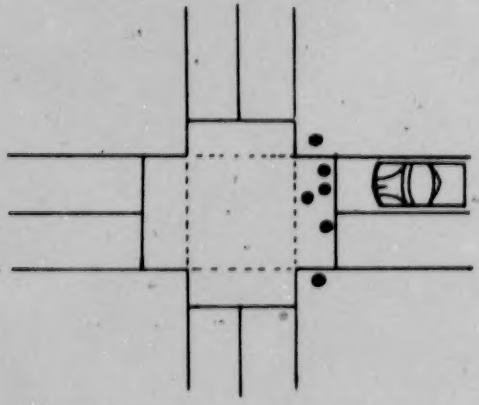
THE DRIVER ON YOUR RIGHT AT INTERSECTIONS



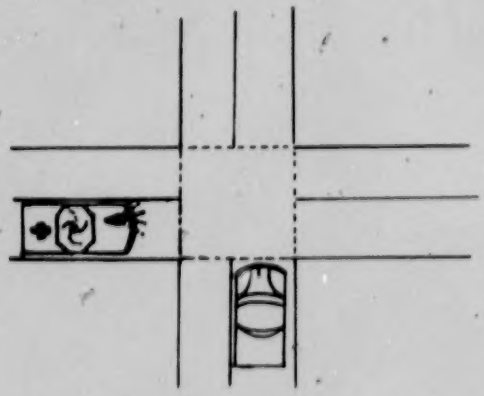
ONCOMING VEHICLES BEFORE TURNING LEFT



STREET TRAFFIC WHEN EMERGING FROM AN ALLEY



PEDESTRIANS IN CROSSWALKS

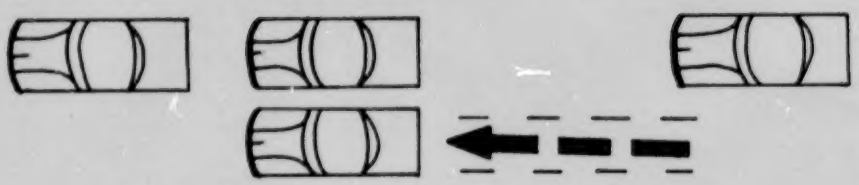


EMERGENCY VEHICLES SOUNDING SIRENS

PARKING PROCEDURES

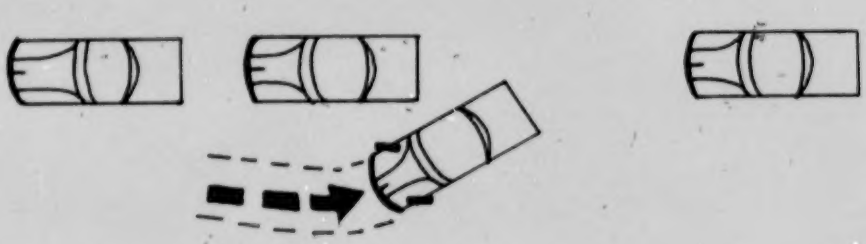
PARALLEL

1.



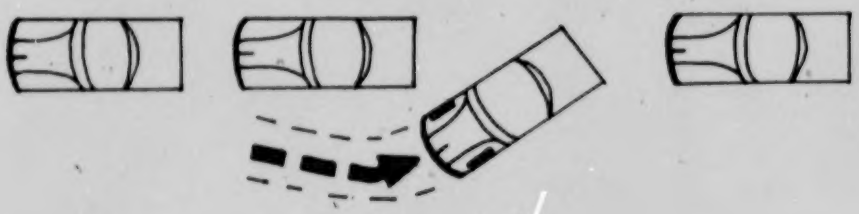
Signal for a stop. Turn your right directional signal on. Drive along side and parallel to car B, leaving about 2 feet to 3 feet of space between the cars. Stop when the rear bumper of your car is beside the rear bumper of car B. This beginning position is extremely important.

2.



Back very slowly, steering sharply to the right, until your car is at a 45 degree angle to the curb. Your right front door should now be opposite the rear bumper of car B.

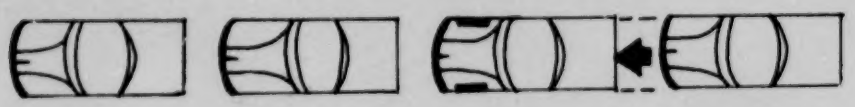
3.



Straighten the front wheels. Continue backing into the parking space until the right end of your front bumper is opposite the left end of the rear bumper of car B. The right rear wheel of your car should then be about a foot farther from the curb than the right wheel of car B.

4.

Then turn the steering wheel rapidly to the left as far as it will go while backing slowly into the parking space.

5. 

Go forward slowly, steering to the right to bring the car parallel to the curb. Stop the car after centering it about an equal distance from cars B and C.

After you have parked:

1. Apply the parking brake.
2. Put the gearshift lever in the parking or reverse position.
3. Turn off the ignition switch.
4. Take out the ignition key; turn off the lights; roll up the windows; take the keys with you; and lock the car.

Pulling Out From Parallel Parking

Before moving away from a parallel position perform the following steps.

1. When in between two cars, check for foreign objects in the empty space areas and then move back as far as possible.
2. Turn on your left directional signal.

3. Look in your inside and outside rear-view mirrors to see what may be approaching from the rear.

4. Immediately before starting out, look over your left shoulder for traffic not visible in your mirrors.

5. Move forward slowly, steering rapidly left. Try to pull out at an angle of about 45 degrees.

6. When your steering wheel is opposite the rear of car B, start turning your wheels right to move in the direction of traffic.

7. Check the position of car B, being sure not to scrape it on the way out.

8. Keep a sharp look out for approaching traffic, especially from the rear.

Angle Parking

Below is a helpful list of the proper steps to be taken when it is necessary to angle park.

1. Observe traffic conditions both ahead and behind.

2. Signal your intention to slow down.

3. Be sure the right side of the car is at least five feet from the left bumper of the parked cars.

4. Start making the turn when you can see the left-hand door handle of the parked car. (Warning- Keep a close watch on your left front bumper and right rear bumper.)

5. When the car is half-way in the parking space, straighten the wheels and center the car in the parking space.

6. Continue forward slowly until the front wheel barely touches the curb. Do not hit the curb!

Backing Out From Angle Parking: In backing out from angle parking follow the steps outlined below.

1. Back out slowly in a straight line until you can see past the neighboring cars. Stop half-way out of the parking space and check for traffic.

2. As you continue to back, look mainly over your right shoulder, but keep glancing at the left front fender.

3. When this fender clears the car on your left, turn the wheel sharply to the right and back into the correct traffic lane. Straighten your wheels before stopping.

4. Move forward with the flow of traffic.

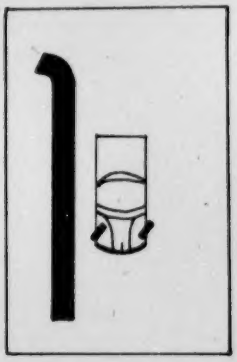
Parking On Hills

1. Downgrade with curb.

   A. Bring the car to a normal parallel parked position.

   B. Turn the wheels sharply right as you continue moving forward very slowly toward the curb.

   C. Stop the car when the right front wheel touches the curb. (Don't bump it!)



2. Upgrade with curb.

   A. Bring the car to a normal parallel-parked position.

   B. Move forward slowly, turning the wheels sharply to the left; move a couple of feet and stop.

   C. Using reverse, back the car very slowly while turning left the rest of the way.

D. Continue backing until the right front wheel just touches the curb. (Don't bump it!)

3. Upgrade and downgrade without curb.

Turn the front wheels towards the road-edge.

THE U-TURN

ILLEGAL TURNS

Before turning around make sure the turn is legal and the situation safe. Never attempt to turn the car around under these circumstances:

1. Where a U-turn is not permitted.
2. Where traffic is heavy and you will interfere with its normal flow or endanger pedestrians.
3. Near a hill, curve, or intersection, where a vehicle may come upon you suddenly.
4. Where it would be necessary to cross double solid lines.

The following are the steps for the U-turn.

1. Give a right hand turn signal.
2. Stop the car close to the right-hand edge of the pavement or curb.
3. Check traffic anead and to the rear.
4. Turn on your left directional signal and give a hand signal for a left turn.
5. Look back over your left shoulder immediately before starting the turn.
6. Turn the steering wheel rapidly left (hand-over-hand) as you move the car slowly until it faces in the opposite direction.
7. As the turn is completed, straighten the car's front wheels to proceed in the proper lane in the new direction.

PROCEDURES IN DRIVING

WORKSHEET 1

NAME _____

DATE _____

CLASS _____

I. Place the following procedures for driving, in their correct order. Write the letter beside each procedure of Column II in Column I.

COLUMN I		COLUMN II
1. _____	A.	Adjust the ventilation and the mirrors.
2. _____	B.	Test the brake pedal.
3. _____	C.	Check the front and rear of the car.
4. _____	D.	Adjust the seat.
5. _____	E.	Lock all the doors.
6. _____	F.	Fasten your seat belts.

II. Place the following procedures for starting the engine, in their correct order. Write the letter beside each procedure of Column II in Column I.

COLUMN I		COLUMN II
1. _____	A.	Turn ignition switch to ON position and check gauges.
2. _____	B.	Pre-set the choke by pressing the accelerator pedal to the floor and release.
3. _____	C.	Place transmission lever on "N" or "P".
4. _____		
5. _____		

Exercise 1 (cont.)

D. Turn the ignition switch to start and release when the engine is running.

E. Check to be sure that the parking brake is on.

III. Place the following procedures for placing the car in motion, in their correct order. Write the letter beside each procedure of Column II in Column I.

COLUMN I		COLUMN II
1.	_____	A. Press down gradually on the accelerator pedal and pull into traffic.
2.	_____	B. Check traffic conditions on the rear-view mirror and the left side.
3.	_____	
4.	_____	C. Release foot brake.
5.	_____	D. Place shoulder harness.
6.	_____	E. Signal a left or right turn.
7.	_____	F. Release parking brake.
8.	_____	G. Check traffic; turn head to the left and check blind spot to the left and right.
9.	_____	
		H. Place right foot on brake pedal.
		I. Place transmission lever on "D".

PROCEDURES IN DRIVING

WORKSHEET 2

NAME _____

DATE _____

CLASS _____

I. Place the following procedures for parking a car, in their correct order. Write the letter beside each procedure of Column II in Column I.

COLUMN I		COLUMN II
1. _____	A.	Move the transmission selector to "P".
2. _____	B.	Get out and lock the car.
3. _____	C.	Check traffic in the rear-view mirror.
4. _____	D.	Apply the brake pedal to full stop.
5. _____	E.	Give a stop and right-hand signal.
6. _____	F.	Turn off ignition.
7. _____	G.	Apply the parking brake.
8. _____	H.	Ease up on the accelerator.
9. _____	I.	Pull toward the curb to arrive at a parallel position that will bring you to within 6" to 12" from the curb.

II. List the steps for lane change in their proper order.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Exercise 2 (cont.)

III. Place the following procedures for backing a car, in their correct order. Write the letter beside each procedure of Column II in Column I.

COLUMN I		COLUMN II	
1.	_____	A.	Release the foot brake.
2.	_____	B.	Move the transmission lever to "R".
3.	_____	C.	Apply the foot brake pedal.
4.	_____	D.	Turn your head to the side the car is going to turn; if backing up in a straight line your head should be turned to the right.
5.	_____		
6.	_____		
7.	_____	E.	When the car starts to move, release accelerator pressure slightly.
		F.	Check traffic conditions, front and rear.
		G.	Depress the accelerator pedal slowly.

PROCEDURES IN DRIVING

WORKSHEET 3

NAME _____

DATE _____

CLASS _____

I. Fill in the proper missing word in the following steps in making a right turn.

1. Check traffic to the rear and to the _____ side.
2. Signal a right turn the last one-third or _____ feet of a block.
3. Position car in right-hand lane _____ to _____ feet from right curb.
4. Slow _____ and check to see that the signal is on.
5. Check the traffic conditions to the _____ and _____.
6. Start to turn when your front wheels are _____ the point where the curb begins, follow the general curb in the turn.
7. Arrive in the _____ hand lane of the street entered; recover, and accelerate.

II. Place the following procedures for making a left turn, in their correct order. Write the letter beside each procedure of Column II in Column I.

COLUMN I		COLUMN II
1. _____	A.	Start to turn when the wheels enter the intersection.
2. _____	B.	Enter the first lane to the right of the center marker.
3. _____		

Exercise 3 (cont.)

4. _____ C. Check traffic through the rear-view mirror.

5. _____ D. The turn should be a continuous turn.

6. _____

7. _____ E. Signal left turn.

8. _____ F. Position the car in the proper lane.

G. Recover from the turn and pick up speed.

H. Slow down, and check traffic conditions to right, left, and front.

III. List the rules where U-turns are prohibited.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

PROCEDURES IN PARKING

WORKSHEET 4

NAME _____

DATE _____

CLASS _____

I. Fill in the proper missing word in the following steps in pulling out from parallel parking.

1. When in between two cars, check for foreign objects in the empty _____ and then move as far as possible.

2. Turn on your _____ directional signal.

3. Look in your inside and outside _____ to see what may be approaching from the rear.

4. Immediately before pulling out from parking, look over to the _____ for traffic not visible in your mirror.

5. Move forward slowly, steering rapidly towards the _____. Try to pull out at an angle of about _____ degrees.

6. When your steering wheel is opposite the rear part of car B, start turning your wheels to move in the _____ of traffic.

7. Check the position of car B, being sure not to _____ it on the way out.

8. Keep a sharp look out for approaching traffic, especially from the _____.

II. Fill in the proper missing word in the following steps in how to angle park.

1. Observe traffic conditions both _____ and behind.

Exercise 4 (cont.)

2. Signal your intention to _____ down.

3. Be sure the right side of the car is at least _____ feet from the left bumper of the parked cars.

4. Start making the turn when you can see the _____ door handle of the parked car.

5. When the car is _____ in the parking space, straighten the wheels and center the car in the parking space.

6. Continue forward slowly until the _____ tire barely touches the curb. Do not hit the curb.

III. Place the following procedures for pulling out from angle parking, in their correct order. Write the letter beside each procedure of Column II in Column I.

COLUMN I		COLUMN II
1. _____	A.	Move forward with the flow of traffic.
2. _____	B.	Back out slowly in a straight line until you can see past the neighboring cars.
3. _____	C.	Stop half-way out of the parking space and check for traffic.
4. _____	D.	When the fender clears the car on the left, turn the wheel sharply to the right and back into the correct lane.

IV. Fill in the proper missing word in the following steps in parking on hills.

1. Downgrade with curb.

   A. Bring the car to a normal _____ parked position.

Exercise 4 (cont.)

B. Turn the wheels sharply to the _____ as you continue moving forward very slowly toward the curb.

C. Stop the car when the right front wheel touches the _____.

2. Upgrade with curb.

A. Bring the car to a normal _____ parked position.

B. Move forward slowly, turning the wheels sharply to the left; move a couple of feet and _____.

C. Using _____, back the car very slowly while turning the rest of the way left.

D. Continue backing until the _____ front wheel just touches the curb.

3. Upgrade and downgrade without curb.

A. Turn the front wheels towards the _____.

TEST

SCORE _____ NAME _____

DATE _____

CLASS _____

I. Place the following procedures for driving, in their correct order. Write the letter beside each procedure of Column II in Column I.

COLUMN I		COLUMN II
1. _____	A.	Test the brake pedal.
2. _____	B.	Lock all the doors.
3. _____	C.	Fasten your seat belts.
4. _____	D.	Check the front rear of the car.
5. _____	E.	Adjust the seat.
6. _____	F.	Adjust the ventilation and the mirrors.

II. Place the following procedures for starting the engine, in their correct order. Write the letter beside each procedure of Column II in Column I.

COLUMN I		COLUMN II
1. _____	A.	Pre-set the choke by pressing the accelerator pedal to the floor and release.
2. _____		
3. _____	B.	Turn ignition switch to start and release when the engine is running.
4. _____	C.	Check to be sure that the parking brake is on.
	D.	Turn ignition switch to ON position and check the gauges.

Test (cont.)

III. Fill in the proper missing word in the following steps in the hand-over-hand steering method.

1. When driving straight ahead, place your hands at the _____ and _____ position.

2. The best method to turn the wheel is the _____ _____.

3. When starting a left or a right turn, the right hand position should be at the _____ position of the steering wheel.

IV. Write a T if the answer is true or an F if the answer is false, concerning the hand-over-hand steering.

_____1. When finishing a turn, you may let the steering wheel slide through your hands.

_____2. The front wheels and the steering wheel tend to return to a straight-ahead position automatically.

_____3. Hand-over-hand steering is the best method to turn a steering wheel.

V. List the steps for lane change in their proper order.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Never attempt to turn the car around (U-turn) under these conditions:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Test (cont.)

VI. Write a T if the answer is true or an F if the answer is false, concerning parking a car.

_____1. Always hit the curb rather hard.

_____2. It is not necessary to check traffic to the rear of you.

_____3. Signal your intention to slow down.

_____4. When the car is half-way in the parking space, move the wheels to the left.

_____5. Start making the turn when you can see the left-hand door.

VII. Fill in the proper missing word in the steps in backing a car.

1. Apply the foot _____ pedal.

2. Move the transmission lever to _____.

3. Check traffic conditions, _____ and _____.

4. Release the _____ brake.

5. Turn your head to the _____ the car is going to turn.

PROCEDIMIENTOS PARA MANEJAR

INFORMACION PARA LA MAESTRA

RAZON

Un estudio detallado sobre los procedimientos para manejar proveerá información necesaria para futuros conductores. Una comprensión de estos buenos hábitos de manejar hará del estudiante un conductor precavido y seguro. Además, hará consiente al estudiante de las diferentes reglas y procedimientos que se envuelven en la teoría y práctica de manejar un carro.

IDEA PRINCIPAL

La mayoría de los estudiantes de secundaria son futuros conductores. Para llagar a ser buenos y seguros conductores los estudiantes deberán formar buenos hábitos en teoría y en prática. Así aprenderán ciertos procedimientos antes de sentarse frente a un volante.

METAS

1. Dada a aprender una lista de siete buenos hábitos necesarios para manejar, el estudiante escribirá de memoria cada uno de los pasos en el orden propio con una precisión de 100%.

2. Dada una lista de cuatro procedimientos para arrancar el motor de un carro, el estudiante escribirá de memoria cada uno de los pasos en el orden propio con una precisión de 100%.

3. Dada una demonstración del método propio del manejo de mano sobre mano, el estudiante ejecutará esta acción de manejo con una precisión de 100%.

4. Dada una lista de cuatro procedimientos sobre el cambio de carril, el estudiante escribirá de memoria cada uno de los pasos en el orden propio con una precisión de 100%.

5. Dadas las cuatro reglas, en orden definido, en donde la vuelta en U está prohibida, el estudiante las escribirá en el orden propio.

6. Dada una lista de ocho procedimientos de cómo dar reversa a un carro, el estudiante los escribirá de memoria cada uno de los pasos en el orden propio con una precisión de 100%.

Requisitos Preliminares

1. Ningún requisito en particular relacionado con los procedimientos para manejar.

2. Habilidad de leer y comprender lectura al nivel del sexto año.

Para Los Estudiantes

En este ejercicio, varios procedimientos para manejar son presentados y discutidos. Así verá la necesidad de siempre ejercer buenos hábitos de manejar. Subsiguientemente, tendrá la oportunidad de practicar estos procedimientos. Un conductor que implementa precaución en toda situación probablemente corre menos riesgo de un accidente inesperado.

Al progresar, encontrará varios ejercicios para completar. Se ha hecho un esfuerzo para que los ejercicios le sean significativos. Aungue tendemos dejar pasar nuestros buenos hábitos de manejar, es nuestra ventaja en mantenerlos. Así todos podremos hacer seguros y buenos conductores.

PROCEDIMIENTOS PARA MANEJAR

LA INTRODUCCION

Revise el frente y el trasero del carro antes de subirse. Esto es para revisar llantas ponchadas o desinfladas, para revisar escapes de aceite, líquido de los frenos, o agua, y también raspones o golpes especialmente si usted no es el dueño del carro.

Cierre con llave todas las puertas del carro para prevenir que personas indeseables se suban al carro, especialmente si se maneja en áreas que no son conocidas.

Lo siguiente es una lista de ajustamientos que se deben hacer antes de manejar. Todo conductor debe tomar estas precauciones ya que son sumamente importantes.

1. Ajuste el asiento para alcanzar el pedal del acelerador y del freno.

2. Ajuste la ventilación y los espejos.

3. Ajuste los cinturones. Si usted es el que conduce, haga que todos se ajusten los cinturones, porque usted es responsable del bienestar de ellos.

4. Revise el pedal del freno antes de arrancar el motor.

Como Arrancar El Motor Del Carro

El modo correcto para arrancar el motor del carro envuelve varios procedimientos. Todo automovilista, primeramente, debe revisar el freno de emergencia antes de arrancar el motor del carro. Esto es para estar seguro de que está puesto.

Ponga la palanca del la transmisión en "N". En algunos carros con transmisión automática el carro no prenderá en ninguna otra posición.

Ajuste el choque automático con aplastar el acelerador hasta el piso y soltarlo. Esto se hace especialmente cuando se arranca el motor por primera vez o para arrancar el motor muy temprano por la mañana en días fríos.

Ponga el conmutador de ignición en "ON" y revise los medidores. Revise especialmente el medidor de la gasolina. Dele vuelta al conmutador de ignición para arrancar el motor y suéltelo cuando ya esté prendido.

Como Poner El Carro En Movimiento

Para poner el carro en movimiento, se debe seguir varios procedimientos de precaución. Además, cuando se maneja, es muy importante seguir buenos hábitos. Lo siguiente es una lista de estos procedimientos o hábitos.

1. Ponga el pie derecho en el pedal del freno.
2. Suelte el freno de emergencia.
3. Póngase el cinturón de seguridad del hombro.
4. Ponga la palanca del la transmisión en la letra "D".
5. Revise las condiciones del tráfico por el espejo retrovisor e interior y por el lado izquierdo.
6. Dé la señal para dar vuelta a la izquierda o a la derecha.
7. Revise el tráfico--para revisar el tráfico, voltee hacia el lado izquierdo y revise los lugares ocultos al lado derecho y al izquierdo.
8. Suelte el pedal del freno.
9. Aplaste el acelerador suavemente y métase al tráfico.

MANEJO DE MANO SOBRE MANO

Posicion De Las Manos

Cuando se maneja en línea recta hacia el frente, se ponen las manos en posición de las 10 horas y las 2 horas del reloj. Estas posiciones permiten el control más eficaz del volante.

Cuando es necesario darle vuelta al volante más de media vuelta, el mejor método es el manejo de mano sobre mano. Así siempre está una mano o la otra en el volante, aplicando firmamente la fuerza para la vuelta.

Este movimiento se repite hasta que se termina la vuelta. Al menos que el carro vaye muy despacio o esté parado, las llantas delanteras y el volante tienden a regresarse automáticamente a la posición normal para caminar en línea recta hacia el frente. Usted puede permitir esto dejando que el volante se resbale entre sus manos.

Se hace la señal con la mano izquierda para dar vuelta ala derecha.

La mano derecha está en posición para empezar la vuelta a la derecha o izquierda.

La mano izquierda toma posición del volante y aplica la fuerza para la vuelta.

La mano derecha toma una nueva posición y aplica la fuerza para la vuelta.

LAS ESTRATEGIAS DEL MANEJAR

Como Cambiar De Carril

Cuando se maneja, todo conductor tiene que estar alerto y precavido del tráfico, especialmente cuando sea necesario cambiar de carril. Lo siguiente es una breve lista de los procedimientos que demostrarán el modo correcto de cambiar de carril.

1. Revise el tráfico que le sigue.
2. Dé la señal propia para dar una vuelta a la izquierda o a la derecha.
3. Revise los lugares ocultos al lado derecho y el izquierdo del carro.
4. Haga su cambio de carril rápidamente, por lo general.

Como Dar Reversa Al Carro

El modo correcto para dar reversa al carro envuelve varios procedimientos. Lo siguiente es una lista de estos buenos hábitos que harán posible la ejecutación propia de esta acción.

1. Aplaste el pedal del freno.
2. Coloque la palanca del la transmisión a la letra "R".
3. Revise las condiciones del tráfico, al frente y atrás.
4. Suelte el pedal del freno.
5. Voltee al lado hacia donde el carro va a dar la vuelta, y cuando va a dar reversa en una línea recta deberá voltear y mirar hacia la derecha.
6. Suelte el pedal del freno y aplaste el acelerador despacio. Cuando el carro comience a moverse, disminuya la presión al acelerador un poco.

Como Dar Vueltas A La Derecha

Cuando sea necesario dar una vuelta a la derecha, el método mejor es comenzar y terminar la vuelta en el lado derecho de la calle. Lo siguiente delineará este método.

1. Revise el tráfico que le sigue y el del lado derecho.

2. Haga la señal para dar la vuelta a la derecha el último tercio o 300 pies de la cuadra.

3. Coloque el carro en el último carril del lado derecho como de tres a cinco pies de la orilla de la banqueta.

4. Disminuya la velocidad y asegúrese que la señal está puesta.

5. Revise las condiciones del tráfico al lado derecho y al lado izquierdo.

6. Comience a dar la vuelta cuando las llantas delanteras estén opuestas al punto donde comienza la orilla de la curva y siga la forma de la curva al dar la vuelta.

7. Termine la vuelta en el último carril del lado derecho de la calle donde ha entrado, controle la dirección de su carro y acelere.

Como Dar Vueltas A La Izquierda

Cuando sea necesario dar una vuelta a la izquierda, es bueno ejecutir los siguientes procedimientos.

1. Revise el tráfico por el espejo retrovisor-interior.

2. Coloque el carro en el carril adecuado. (En el carril al lado derecho del centro de la calle.)

3. Haga la señal para dar vuelta a la izquierda.

4. Disminuya la velocidad y revise las condiciones del tráfico hacia la derecha, la izquierda y al frente.

5. Comience a dar la vuelta cuando las llantas entren a la bocacalle.

6. La vuelta debe ser una vuelta continua.

7. Entre en el primer carril a la derecha de la línea divisora.

8. Controle la dirección de su carro y acelere.

EL DERECHO AL PASO

Situaciones Especiales

Ceda el paso inmediatamente a cualquier vehículo que traiga sirena o cualquier otra señal especial. Acérquese lo más que pueda hacia la orilla de la banqueta del lado derecho o a la orilla del camino y pare su carro. Otras situaciones especiales están apuntadas en la siguiente lista.

1. Cuando se aproxime a la bocacalle, ceda el paso al chofer que ya está dentro de la bocacalle.

2. Si usted y otro chofer llegan al mismo tiempo a una bocacalle que no tiene señales de tránsito, ceda el paso al chofer que está, a su derecha.

3. Si usted intenta dar una vuelta a la izquierda en una bocacalle, ceda el paso a los carros que se aproximan de la dirección opuesta para provocar un accidente.

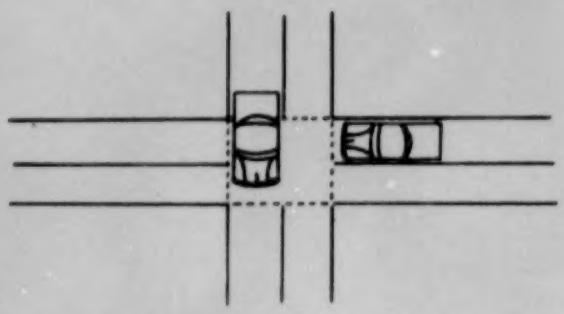
4. Cuando salga de un callejón o de una cochera privada, ceda el paso a los vehículos en la calle o a los peatones en la banqueta.

5. Ceda el paso a los peatones en los cruces de calles.

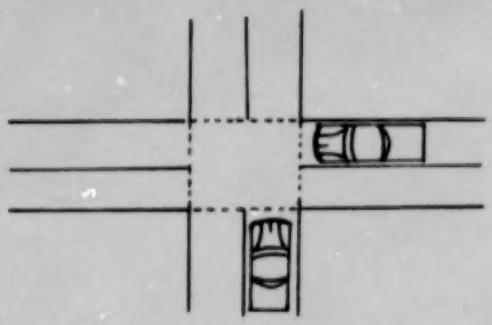
Para mejor comprender estos procedimientos, vea el Diagrama 1., página 41.

DIAGRAMA 1

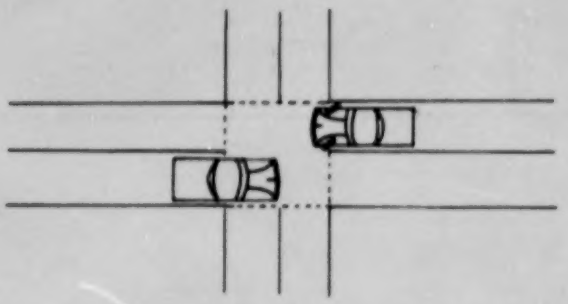
Ceda El Derecho De Paso



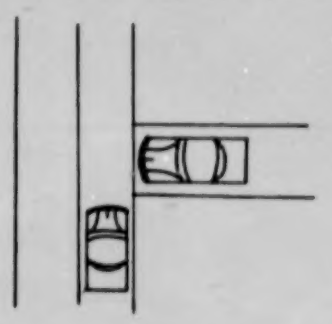
A LOS CHOFERES YA DENTRO DE LA BOCACALLE



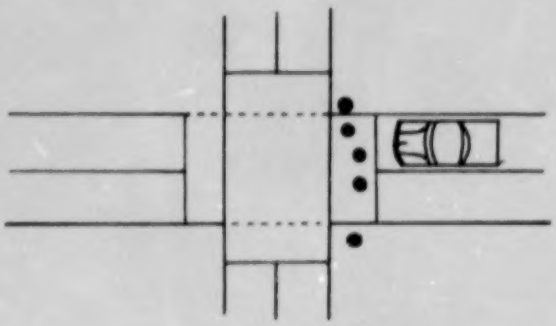
AL CHOFER QUE ESTE A SU LADO DERECHO EN LA BOCACALLE



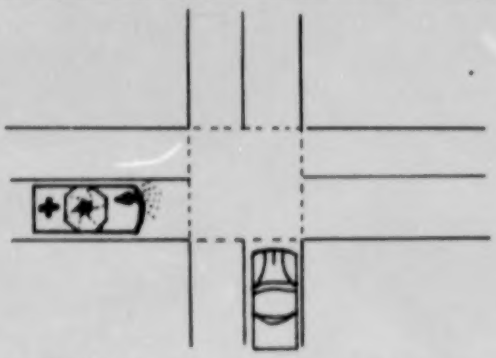
A VEHICULOS QUE SE APROXIMEN ANTES DE QUE USTED DE LA VUELTA A LA IZQUIERDA



AL TRAFICO EN LA CALLE AL SALIR USTED DE UN CALLEJON



A LOS PEATONES EN LOS CRUCES DE CALLES

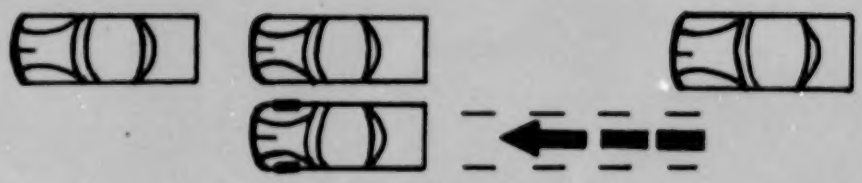


A VEHICULOS DE EMERGENCIA QUE LLEVAN SIRENA

PROCEDIMIENTOS PARA ESTACIONARSE

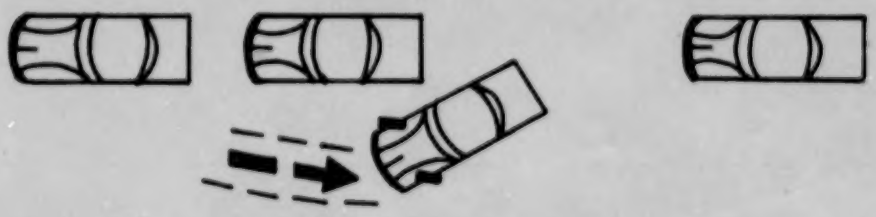
PARALELO

1.



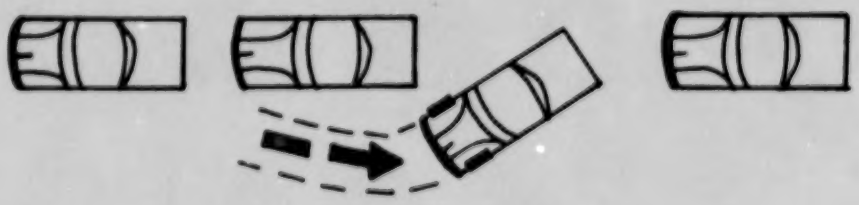
Haga la señal para hacer alto. Ponga la luz direccional derecha. Maneje hasta quedar paralelo al carro B, dejando como dos o tres pies de espacio entre los carros. Pare cuando la defensa trasera de su carro esté junto a la defensa trasera del carro B. Esta primera posición es sumamente importante.

2.



Dé reversa muy despacio, girando rápidamente la dirección hacia la derecha, hasta que su carro esté a un ángulo de 45 grados a la orilla de la banqueta. Su puerta delantera deberá estar en línea opuesta a la defensa trasera del carro B.

3.



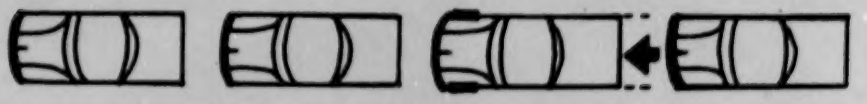
Enderece las llantas delanteras. Continúe dando reversa al estacionamiento hasta que la orilla derecha de su defensa del frente esté al lado de la orilla izquierda de la defensa trasera del carro B. La llanta derecha trasera de su carro deberá estar

como un pie más retirada de la banqueta que la llanta derecha trasera del carro B.

4.

Entonces dele vuelta al volante todo lo que sea posible hacia la izquierda mientras usted sigue de reversa despacio hacia el estacionamiento.

5.



Dele hacia adelante despacio, dándole vuelta al volante a la derecha hasta que el carro esté paralelo a la orilla de la banqueta. Pare el carro después de centrarlo en una distancia igual del carro B y C.

Después de haberse estacionado:

1. Aplique el freno de emergencia.

2. Ponga la palanca de cambios en la posición de estacionarse o reversa.

3. Apague el conmutador de ignición.

4. Quite la llave; apague las luces, suba las ventanas; llévese las llaves con usted; y cierre el carro con llave.

Como Salir De Un Estacionamiento Paralelo

Antes de salir de un estacionamiento paralelo siga los siguientes procedimientos.

1. Cuando está estacionado entre dos carros revise que no haya obstáculos que impidan el paso en los espacios libres y de reversa lo más que pueda.

2. Indique vuelta a la izquierda con la luz direccional.

3. Vea por el espejo retrovisor-exterior y por el espejo retrovisor-interior para ver qué se viene aproximando por detrás.

4. Inmediatamente antes de salir del estacionamiento, fíjese al lado izquierdo y revise el tráfico en lugares ocultos que no se ven en los espejos.

5. Muevase hacia el frente despacio, dándole vuelta rápidamente al volante hacia la izquierda. Trate de salir del estacionamiento en un ángulo de aproximadamente 45 grados.

6. Cuando su volante esté al lado opuesto a la parte trasera del carro B, empiece a girar las llantas a la derecha para meterse al tráfico.

7. Revise la posición del carro B, para estar seguro de que no lo va a rayar al dejar el estacionamiento.

8. Ponga mucho cuidado en el tráfico que se aproxima especialmente aquel que se aproxima por detrás.

Como Estacionarse En Angulo

1. Observe las condiciones del tráfico al frente y por detrás.

2. Señale su intención de disminuir la velocidad.

3. Asegúrese que el lado derecho de su carro esté por lo menos a cinco pies de distancia del lado izquierdo de la defensa de los carros estacionados.

4. Comience a dar la vuelta cuando pueda ver el mango de la puerta izquierda del carro estacionado -- (Advertencia: Fíjese muy bien en su defensa delantera del lado izquierdo, y su defensa trasera del lado derecho.)

5. Cuando el carro está a la mitad del estacionamiento enderese las llantas y centre el carro en el espacio del estacionamiento.

6. Continúe hacia el frente despacio hasta que las llantas delanteras casi toquen la orilla de la banqueta. ¡No le pegue a la orilla de la banqueta.

Después de haberse estacionado:

1. Dele reversa al carro en línea recta hasta que pueda ver más allá de los carros vecinos. Deténgase a la mitad del espacio y revise las condiciones del tráfico.

2. Conforme va dando reversa, vea principalmente al lado derecho, pero no deje de fijarse en el guardafango izquierda. Dele vuelta rápidamente al volante a la derecha y métase al tráfico por el carril correcto. Enderese las llantas antes de parar.

3. Maneje hacia adelante con el flujo del tráfico.

Como Estacionarse En Loma

1. Estacionamiento de bajada con banqueta al lado.

   A. Estacione el carro en forma paralela normal.

B. Voltee las llantas rápidamente todo lo que se pueda hacia la derecha. Conforme, sigua manejando muy despacio hacia la orilla de la banqueta.

C. Pare el carro cuando la llanta derecha delantera toque la orilla de la banqueta. (¡No le pegue fuerte!

2. Estacionamiento de subida con banqueta al lado.

A. Estacione el carro en forma normal paralela.

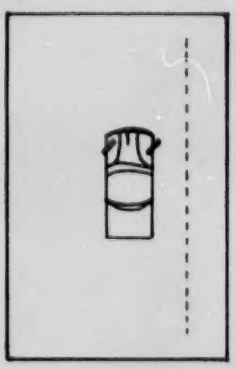
B. Muévase hacia el frente muy despacio, volteando las llantas rápidamente todo lo que se pueda hacia la izquierda. Muévase unos dos pies y deténgase.

C. Usando la reversa, dele para atrás al carro muy despacio.

D. Continúe manejando hacia atrás hasta que la llanta derecha delantera apenas toque la orilla de la banqueta.

3. Estacionamiento de subida y de bajada sin banqueta al lado.

Voltee las llantas delanteras hacia la orilla del camino.



VUELTA EN U

VUELTAS ILEGALES

Antes de dar la vuelta en U asegúrese que es legal y que no hay peligro. Núnca trate de dar la vuelta en U bajo ninguna de estas condiciones:

1. En donde una vuelta en U no es permitida.
2. En donde hay mucho tráfico y va a intervenir con el flujo normal o poner en peligro a los peatones.
3. Cerca de una cuesta, una curva, o una bocacalle en donde un carro puede aparecer repentínamente.
4. En donde sería necesario crusar dos líneas sólidas.

PROCEDIMIENTOS PARA DAR LA VUELTA EN U

Los siguientes son los procedimientos para dar la vuelta en U.

1. Haga la señal para dar la vuelta a la derecha.
2. Pare el carro al lado derecho cerca de la orilla del pavimento o de la orilla de la banqueta.
3. Revise el tráfico al frente y por detrás.
4. Ponga la luz direccional de la izquierda y señale con el brazo que va a dar la vuelta a la izquierda.
5. Vea hacia atrás al lado izquierdo inmediatamente antes de comenzar a dar la vuelta.
6. Dele vuelta al volante rápidamente hacia la izquierda, (mano sobre mano). Conforme maneje el carro despacio hasta quedar de frente en la dirección opuesta.
7. Conforme se completa la vuelta, enderese las llantas delanteras del carro para continuar en el carril apropiado.

PROCEDIMIENTOS PARA MANEJAR

EJERCICIO 1

NOMBRE _____

FECHA _____

CLASE _____

I. Coloque los siguientes procedimientos para manejar, en su orden correcta, escribiendo la letra de cada procedimiento de la Columna II en la Columna I.

COLUMNA I		COLUMNA II
1.	_____	A. Ajuste la ventilación y los espejos.
2.	_____	B. Revise el pedal del freno.
3.	_____	C. Revise el frente y detrás del carro antes de subirse en él.
4.	_____	D. Ajuste el asiento.
5.	_____	E. Cierre con llave todas las puertas.
6.	_____	F. Ajuste los cinturones.

II. Coloque los siguientes procedimientos para arrancar el motor del carro, en su orden correcta, escribiendo la letra de cada procedimiento de la Columna II en la Columna I.

COLUMNA I		COLUMNA II
1.	_____	A. Ponga el conmutador de ignición en la posición de "ON" y revise todos los medidores.
2.	_____	

Ejercicio 1 (cont.)

3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

B. Ajuste el choque automático con aplastar el acelerador hasta el piso y soltarlo.

C. Ponga la palanca de la transmisión en "N" o "P".

D. Dele vuelta al conmutador de ignición para arrancar el motor y suéltelo cuando ya esté prendido.

E. Revise el freno de emergencia para estar seguro de que esté puesto.

III. Coloque los siquientes procedimientos para poner el carro en movimiento, en su orden correcta, escribiendo la letra de cada procedimiento de la Columna II en la Columna I.

COLUMNA I		COLUMNA II
1.	_____	A. Aplaste suavemente el pedal del acelerador y entre al tráfico.
2.	_____	B. Revise las condiciones del tráfico por el espejo retrovisor y fíjese al lado izquierdo.
3.	_____	C. Suelte el pedal del freno.
4.	_____	D. Póngase el cinturón de seguridad de los hombros.
5.	_____	E. Haga la señal para dar vuelta a la derecha o a la izquierda.
6.	_____	F. Suelte el freno de emergencia.
7.	_____	G. Revise el tráfico--voltee hacia la izquierda para ver los espacios ocultos al lado izquierda o al derecho.
8.	_____	H. Coloque el pie derecho en el pedal.
9.	_____	I. Coloque la palanca de la transmisión en "D".

PROCEDIMIENTOS PARA MANEJAR

EJERCICIO 2

NOMBRE _____

FECHA _____

CLASE _____

I. Coloque los siguientes procedimientos para estacionar el carro, en su orden correcta, escribiendo la letra de cada procedimiento de la Columna II en la Columna I.

COLUMNA I	COLUMNA II
1. _____	A. Coloque la palanca de la transmisión en la "P".
2. _____	B. Salga del carro y ciérrelo con llave.
3. _____	C. Revise el tráfico por el espejo retrovisor-interior.
4. _____	D. Aplaste el pedal del freno hasta hacer alto completo.
5. _____	E. Con el brazo haga la señal de alto y de vuelta a la derecha.
6. _____	F. Apague el conmutador de ignición.
7. _____	G. Ponga el freno de emergencia.
8. _____	H. Suelte un poco el acelerador.
9. _____	I. Acerquese hacia la orilla de la banqueta en una posición paralela de 6 a 12 pulgadas de la orilla de la banqueta.

Ejercicio 2 (cont.)

II. Escriba de memoria los procedimientos para hacer el cambio de carril, en su orden correcta.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

III. Escriba los siguientes procedimientos para dar reversa al carro, en su orden correcta, escribiendo la letra de cada procedimiento de la Columna II en la Columna I.

COLUMNA I		COLUMNA II
1. _____	A.	Suelte el pedal del freno.
2. _____	B.	Coloque la palanca de la transmisión en la letra "R".
3. _____	C.	Aplaste el pedal del freno.
4. _____	D.	Voltee al lado hacia donde el carro va a dar la vuelta. Si va a dar reversa en línea recta debe voltear y mirar hacia la derecha.
5. _____		
6. _____		
7. _____	E.	Cuando el carro comienca a moverse, disminuya la presión al acelerador un poco.
	F.	Revise las condiciones del tráfico, al frente y atrás.
	G.	Suelte el pedal del freno, y aplaste el acelerador despacio.

PROCEDIMIENTOS PARA MANEJAR

EJERCICIO 3

NOMBRE _____

FECHA _____

CLASE _____

I. Escriba la palabra que falta en los siguientes procedimentos para dar una vuelta a la derecha.

1. Revise el tráfico que le sique y el del lado _____.
2. Haga la señal para dar una vuelta a la derecha el último tercio o _____ pies de la cuadra.
3. Coloque el carro en el último carril del lado derecho como de _____ a _____ pies de la orilla de la banqueta.
4. Disminuya _____ y asegúrese que la señal esté puesta.
5. Revise las condiciones del tráfico al lado _____ y _____.
6. Comience a dar la vuelta cuando las llantas delanteras estén _____ al punto en donde empieza la orilla de la curva y siga la forma de la curva al dar la vuelta.
7. Termine la vuelta en el último carril del _____ de la calle donde ha entrado. Controle la dirección de su carro y acelere.

II. Coloque los siguientes procedimientos para dar una vuelta a la izquierda, en su orden correcta, escribiendo la letra de cada procedimiento de la Columna II en la Columna I.

Ejercicio 3 (cont.)

COLUMNA I		COLUMNA II
1. _____	A.	Comience a dar la vuelta cuando las llantas entren a la bocacalle.
2. _____	B.	Entre en el primer carril a la derecha de la línea divisora.
3. _____	C.	Revise el tráfico por el espejo retrovisor-interior.
4. _____	D.	La vuelta debe ser una vuelta continua.
5. _____	E.	Haga la señal para dar una vuelta a la izquierda.
6. _____	F.	Coloque el carro en el carril adecuado.
7. _____	G.	Controle la dirección de su carro y acelere.
8. _____	H.	Disminuya la velocidad, y revise las condiciones del tráfico hacia la derecha, la izquierda y al frente.

III. Escriba las reglas en donde la vuelta en U está prohibida.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

PROCEDIMIENTOS PARA MANEJAR

EJERCICIO 4

NOMBRE _____

FECHA _____

CLASE _____

I. Escriba la palabra que falta en los procedimientos de cómo salir de un estacionamiento paralelo.

1. Cuando está estacionado entre dos carros revise en _____ que no haya obstáculos que impidan el paso y luego dé reversa lo más que pueda.

2. Indique vuelta a la _____ con la luz direccional.

3. Fíjese por los _____ _____ de afuera y por el de adentro, para ver que se viene aproximando por detrás.

4. Inmediatamente antes de salir del estacionamiento, fíjese al lado _____ para revisar el tráfico en lugares ocultos (que no son visibles por los espejos).

5. Muévase hacia el frente despacio, dándole vuelta rápidamente al volante hacia la _____. Trate de salir del estacionamiento en un ángulo de aproximadamente _____ grados.

6. Cuando su volante esté al lado opuesto a la parte trasera del carro B, empieze a girar las llantas hacia el _____.

7. Revise la posición del carro B, para estar seguro de que no lo vaye a _____ al dejar el estacionamiento.

8. Ponga mucho cuidado en el tráfico que se aproxima especialmente aquel que se aproxima por _____.

Ejercicio 4 (cont.)

II. Escriba la palabra que falta en los procedimientos de cómo estacionarse en ángulo.

1. Observe las condiciones del tráfico al _____ y por detrás.

2. Señale su intención de _____ la velocidad.

3. Asegúrese que el lado derecho de su carro esté por lo menos a _____ pies de distancia del lado izquierdo de la defensa de los carros estacionados.

4. Comience a dar la vuelta cuando pueda ver el mango de la puerta _____ del carro estacionado.

5. Cuando el carro está a la _____ del estacionamiento, enderese las llantas y centre el carro en el espacio del estacionamiento.

6. Continúe hacia el frente despacio hasta que la llanta _____ casi toque la orilla de la banqueta.

III. Cologue los siguientes procedimientos para salir de un estacionamiento en ángulo, en su orden correcta, escribiendo la letra de cada procedimiento de la Columna II en la Columna I.

COLUMNA I		COLUMNA II
1. _____	A.	Maneje hacia adelante con el flujo del tráfico.
2. _____	B.	Dele reversa al carro en línea recta hasta que pueda ver más allá de los carros vecinos.
3. _____	C.	Deténgase a la mitad del espacio y revise las condiciones del tráfico.
4. _____		

Ejercicio 4 (cont.)

D. Cuando el guardafango haya librado al carro de la izquierda, dele vuelta rápidamente al volante a la derecha y métase al tráfico por el carril correcto.

IV. Escriba la palabra que falta en los procedimientos de <u>cómo estacionarse en loma</u>.

1. Estacionamiento de bajada con banqueta al lado.

   A. Estacione el carro en forma _____ normal.

   B. Voltee las llantas rápidamente todo lo que se pueda hacia la _____. Conforme sigua manejando muy despacio hacia la orilla de la banqueta.

   C. Pare el carro cuando la llanta derecha delantera toque la orilla de la _____.

2. Estacionamiento de subida con banqueta al lado.

   A. Estacione el carro en forma _____ normal.

   B. Muévase hacia el frente muy despacio, volteando las llantas rápidamente todo lo que se pueda hacia la izquierda, muévase unos dos pies y _____.

   C. Usando la _____, dele para atrás al carro muy despacio.

   D. Continúe manejando hacia atrás hasta que la llanta _____ apenas toque la orilla de la banqueta.

3. Estacionamiento de subida y de bajada sin banqueta al lado.

   A. Voltee las llantas delanteras hacia la _____ del _____.

PRUEBA

PUNTAJE _____ NOMBRE _____

FECHA _____

CLASE _____

I. Coloque los siguientes procedimientos para manejar, en su orden correcta, escribiendo la letra de cada procedimiento de la Columna II en la Columna I.

COLUMNA I		COLUMNA II
1. _____	A.	Revise el pedal del freno.
2. _____	B.	Cierre con llave todas las puertas.
3. _____	C.	Ajústese los cinturones.
4. _____	D.	Revise el frente y atrás del carro antes de subirse.
5. _____	E.	Ajuste el asiento.
6. _____	F.	Ajuste la ventilación y los espejos.

II. Coloque los siguientes procedimientos para arrancar el motor del carro, en su orden correcta, escribiendo la letra de cada procedimiento de la Columna II en la Columna I.

COLUMNA I		COLUMNA II
1. _____	A.	Sentar el choque automáticamente con pisar el acelerador hasta el piso y soltarlo.
2. _____		
3. _____	B.	Dele vuelta al conmutador de ignición para arrancar el motor y suéltelo cuando ya esté prendido.
4. _____		

Prueba (cont.)

C. Revise el freno de emergencia para estar seguro de que está puesto.

D. Ponga el conmutador de ignición en "ON" y revise los medidores.

III. Escriba la palabra que falta en los procedimientos del método del manejo de mano sobre mano.

1. Cuando se maneja en línea recta hacia el frente, se ponen las manos en la posición de _____ y de _____ en el volante.

2. ¿El mejor método para darle vuelta al volante?

_____

3. Cuando se comienza a dar una vuelta a la izquierda o a la derecha, la mano derecha debe de estar en el volante en la posición de _____.

IV. Escriba una V si la respuesta es verdadera o una F si la respuesta es falsa, acerca el método del manejo de mano sobre mano.

_____1. Cuando se está terminando de dar una vuelta, permita que el volante resbale entre sus manos.

_____2. Las llantas delanteras y el volante tienden a regresarse automáticamente a la posición normal para caminar en línea recta hacia el frente.

_____3. Manejo de mano sobre mano es el mejor método para darle vuelta al volante.

V. Escriba los cuatro procedimientos para cambiar de carril en su orden correcta.

1. _____

2. _____

Prueba (cont.)

3. _____

4. _____

Nunca trate de dar una vuelta en U bajo ninguna de estas circumstancias:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

VI. Escriba una V si la respuesta es verdadera o una F si la respuesta es falsa, acerca el estacionamento del carro.

_____1. Siempre péguele fuerte a la orilla de la banqueta.

_____2. Núnca se fije en su defensa trasera del lado izquierdo y en su defensa trasera del lado derecho.

_____3. Señale su intención de disminuir la velocidad.

_____4. Cuando el carro está a la mitad de un estacionamiento, voltee las llantas hacia la izquierda.

_____5. Comience a dar la vuelta cuando ya pueda ver el mango de la puerta.

VII. Escriba la palabra que falta en los procedimientos de como dar reversa a un carro.

1. Aplaste el pedal del _____.

2. Coloque la palanca de la transmisión a la letra _____.

3. Revise las condiciones del tráfico hacia _____ y hacia _____.

4. Suelte el pedal del _____.

5. Voltee la cabeza hacia el _____ que el carro va a dar la vuelta. Cuando se va a dar reversa en una línea recta, deberá voltear su cabeza hacia la _____.

ANSWER KEY FOR WORKSHEETS AND TEST

PROCEDURES IN DRIVING

Worksheet 1, pages 19, 20 — Ejercicio 1, páginas 49, 50

I. Matching - Procedures for driving.

1. C.	1. C.
2. E.	2. E.
3. D.	3. D.
4. A.	4. A.
5. F.	5. F.
6. B.	6. B.

II. Matching - Procedures for starting the engine.

1. E.	1. E.
2. C.	2. C.
3. B.	3. B.
4. A.	4. A.
5. D.	5. D.

III. Matching - Procedures for placing the car in motion.

1. H.	1. H.
2. F.	2. F.
3. D.	3. D.
4. I.	4. I.
5. B.	5. B.
6. E.	6. E.
7. G.	7. G.
8. C.	8. C.
9. A.	9. A.

Worksheet 2, pages 21, 22 — Ejercicio 2, páginas 51, 52

I. Matching - Procedures for parking a car.

1. C.	1. C.
2. E.	2. E.
3. H.	3. H.
4. I.	4. I.
5. D.	5. D.
6. G.	6. G.
7. A.	7. A.
8. F.	8. F.
9. B.	9. B.

Answer Key (cont.)

II. List the steps for lane change.

1. Check traffic to the rear.
   - Revise el tráfico que lo sigue.

2. Give the proper signal, either left or right.
   - Dé la señal propia para dar vuelta a la izquierda o derecha.

3. Always check for blind spots to the left or right of the car.
   - Revise los lugares ocultos al lado derecho o izquierdo del carro.

4. Make the lane change at an accelerated speed.
   - Haga su cambio de carril rápidamente.

III. Matching - Procedures for backing a car.

1. C.	1. C.
2. B.	2. B.
3. F.	3. F.
4. A.	4. A.
5. D.	5. D.
6. G.	6. G.
7. E.	7. E.

Worksheet 3, pages 23, 24 — Ejercicio 3, páginas 53, 54

I. Fill in the word - Procedures for making a right turn.

1. right	1. derecho
2. 300	2. 300
3. 3,5	3. 3,5
4. down	4. velocidad
5. left, right	5. derecho, izquierdo
6. opposite	6. opuestas
7. right	7. lado derecho

II. Matching - Procedures for making a left turn.

1. C.	1. C.
2. F.	2. F.
3. E.	3. E.
4. H.	4. H.
5. A.	5. A.
6. D.	6. D.
7. B.	7. B.
8. G.	8. G.

Answer Key (cont.)

III. Rules - Illegal U-turns.

1. Where a U-turn is not permitted.
   - En donde una vuelta U no es permitida.

2. Where traffic is heavy.
   - En donde hay mucho tráfico.

3. Near a hill, curve, or intersection.
   - Cerca de una cuesta, una curva, o una bocacalle.

4. Where it would be necessary to cross double solid lines.
   - En donde sería necesario crusar dos líneas sólidas.

Worksheet 4, pages 25-27 — Ejercicio 4, páginas 55-57

I. Fill in the word - Procedures for pulling out from parallel parking.

1.	space areas	1.	lugares ocultos
2.	left	2.	izquierda
3.	rear-view mirrors	3.	espejos
4.	left	4.	izquierdo
5.	left, 45	5.	izquierda, 45
6.	direction	6.	tráfico
7.	scrape	7.	rayar
8.	rear	8.	detrás

II. Fill in the word - Procedures for angle parking.

1.	ahead	1.	frente
2.	slow	2.	disminuir
3.	5	3.	cinco
4.	left-hand	4.	izquierda
5.	half-way	5.	mitad
6.	front	6.	delanteras

III. Matching - Procedures for pulling out from angle parking.

1.	B.	1.	B.
2.	C.	2.	C.
3.	D.	3.	D.
4.	A.	4.	A.

Answer Key (cont.)

IV. Fill in the word - Procedures for <u>parking on hills</u>.

1.	A.	parallel	1.	A.	paralelo
	B.	right		B.	derecha
	C.	curb		C.	banqueta
2.	A.	parallel	2.	A.	paralelo
	B.	stop		B.	deténgase
	C.	reverse		C.	reversa
	D.	right		D.	derecha
3.	A.	road edge	3.	A.	orilla, camino

Answer Key (cont.)

Test, pages 28-30	Prueba, páginas 58-61

I. Matching - Procedures for driving.

1. D.	1. D.
2. B.	2. B.
3. E.	3. E.
4. F.	4. F.
5. C.	5. C.
6. A.	6. A.

II. Matching - Procedures for starting the engine.

1. C.	1. C.
2. A.	2. A.
3. D.	3. D.
4. B.	4. B.

III. Fill in the word - Procedures for hand-over-hand steering.

1. 10 o'clock, 2 o'clock	1. 10 horas, 2 horas
2. hand-over-hand	2. mano sobre mano
3. 2 o'clock	3. 2 horas

IV. True or false.

1. True	1. verdad
2. True	2. verdad
3. True	3. verdad

V. List the steps for lane change.

1. Check traffic to the rear.
   - Revise el tráfico que lo sigue.

2. Give the proper left signal, either left or right.
   - Dé la señal propia para dar vuelta o la izquierda o derecha.

3. Always check for blind spots to the left or right of the car.
   - Revise los lugares ocultos al lado dercho o izquierdo del carro.

4. Make the lane change at an accelerated speed.
   - Haga su cambio de carril rápidamente.

Answer Key (cont.)

Rules - Illegal U-turns

1. Where a U-turn is prohibited.
   - En donde una vuelta U no es permitida.

2. Where traffic is heavy.
   - En donde hay mucho tráfico.

3. Near a hill, curve, or intersection.
   - Cerca de una cuesta, una curva, o una bocacalle.

4. Cohere it would be necessary to cross double solid lines.
   - En donde sería necesario crusar las líneas sólidas.

VI. True or false.

1.	False	1.	Falso
2.	False	2.	Falso
3.	True	3.	Verdad
4.	True	4.	Verdad
5.	True	5.	Verdad

VII. Fill in the word - Procedures for <u>parking a car</u>.

1.	brake	1.	freno
2.	R	2.	R
3.	ahead, behind	3.	el frente, atrás
4.	foot	4.	freno
5.	direction	5.	dirección, derecha

CAR MAINTENANCE

INFORMATION FOR THE TEACHER

RATIONALE

Most high school students are prospective car owners. In order to cut down traffic accidents, high school students should know how to take care of their cars and the type of maintenance it needs to make it a safer car.

PRIMARY IDEA

The safety of the driver and the other people on the road is dependent upon the good car maintenance received by all the vehicles on the road.

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVES

1. The student will list the daily routine activities that should be practiced on car maintenance.

2. The student will identify in writing the major car maintenance activities which should be performed periodically.

3. Given simulated conditions where the engine will not start, and given definite or specific engine reactions when attempting to start the engine, the student will practice tracing the probable sources of difficulties.

4. The student will recall in writing the items cited as emergency equipment which should be carried in the car and compare that list with the standard equipment that comes with an automobile.

5. The student will identify by writing the name of each of the different specified vital parts of the engine and the required safety equipment which must be carried on the car.

ENTRY SKILLS

1. Must have completed successfully the LAP unit on Procedures in Driving.

2. English reading at about the sixth grade level is required.

To The Students

In this exercise, several major car maintenance activities are outlined in sequence of importance. Emphasis is on the periodical performance of these activities to insure the safety of the driver and passengers as well. Therefore, as a future driver, it is up to you to learn these activities. Undoubtedly, you will help create and establish a safer driving environment for all.

As you progress through the material, you will find a couple of exercises to do. An effort has been made to make the exercises meaningful to you. Having learned in the previous LAP unit Procedures in Driving that good driving habits are a necessity, you will also include proper car maintenance as an important and necessary component in safe driving. Although, it certainly is a good idea to take a car for inspection and servicing to a mechanic, you will find that there are certain preliminary maintenance procedures that should be performed. These subsequently, will pinpoint any mechanical problems that can be readily fixed, saving you the trouble and expense of contracting a mechanic.

CAR MAINTENANCE

INTRODUCTION

Know what your car needs and be sure what it needs. Always choose the type of gasoline recommended by the manufacturer of your particular car. Know also how to maintain your car in good running condition, as it may save you the additional cost of taking it in to a mechanic.

MAINTENANCE TIPS

Refuel before the tank reaches empty, preferably when the fuel gauge reads one-fourth or more. There is less chance of pumping sediment through your gas line, and less chance of running out of gas. Check your oil dipstick before you start your engine in the morning to get the correct reading of the amount of oil in the engine.

Be sure that the water level in the radiator is correct. If you check this yourself, remove the cap correctly and carefully. The modern pressure cap permits considerable pressure within the cooling system. When the radiator cap is removed, hot water and possibly steam in the case of overheating may spout (come out) forth. To prevent the hot water or steam from coming out in great force, loosen the cap slowly in a counter-clockwise direction, using a cloth to keep from burning the hands. After you hear the pressure release, turn the cap the the rest of the way and remove it. In case the engine is overheated, check the water level to see if it is low. If the water level is low, let the engine cool off before adding water. Cold water may crack the cylinder block of a hot engine and cylinder blocks are very costly.

Check the fluid level in your battery. Remove each cap and see that the metal plate of each is covered with water. If not, add soft water, even better, distilled water to fill the top of the metal plates.

Keep the battery terminals covered with a light layer of grease. Do not allow deposits from corrosion to remain on the terminals.

Inspect the terminal, connections, battery cables and electrical circuits which are visible. This can be done with a quick look. Notice the condition of the fan belt.

A damaged fan belt may mean trouble and expense in the future. Always look for any leaks in the cooling system. Have your windshield clean as well as any other glass that may need it. Look for dirt on front and rear lights of the car, clean them, if necessary.

Car Care Hints

Follow all instructions in your owner's manual and warranty booklet. If you buy a used car, try to obtain a copy of the manual for the model and year of that car.

Keep track of the gauges and lights on your instrument panel with quick glances. Buy good service. Learn what materials and what services are necessary to the life of your car. Patronize the service station or garage which you know gives honest, reliable service. See and check for yourself on the service as it is being rendered.

Keep your speed reasonable. Your gasoline mileage drops sharply above 40 to 70 miles per hour. (This does not justify low speeds of 45 miles per hour in a 70 mile per hour area such as on the freeway.)

Do not "race" your engine, especially when it is cold. This wastes gas and causes unnecessary wear of engine parts. Shut off your engine while waiting for any length of time. Keep your engine temperature as recommended in your owner's manual. Engine efficiency requires proper temperature.

Do not "ride the clutch" in a manual shift car, or ride the brake in any car. This means do not let your foot rest on the pedal as you drive along the highway. Excessive wear results when driving the car in such a manner.

Avoid rust and deterioration of car finish, tires, windshield wiper blades, doorseal strips, and other parts by keeping the car sheltered from dampness, ice, and hot sun. Washing and applying a good coat of wax protects the paint of most cars.

BRAKING SYSTEM

Proper Adjustment

Keeping the brakes properly adjusted has been made much easier in recent years. Many of the newer cars now have self-adjusting brakes. The driver simply drives forward and backward a few feet, applying the brakes each time, and they adjust themselves. For older cars, the brakes must be adjusted manually. If the pedal can be pushed to within 1 1/2 inches of the floorboard, then an adjustment will be called for.

If the brake pedal does not hold firm when pressed down, there may be a leak in the hydraulic system, and this should be checked immediately. If one wheel grabs or the car pulls to the side when the brakes are applied, the brakes should also be inspected. There may be a damaged wheel cylinder, a bent wheel, or a greasy brake lining.

Even though there is no trouble with the brake system, the brake linings should be inspected about every 10,000 miles. This is done by removing a front wheel and a brake drum and then looking to see how worn the linings are. If they are seriously worn, they need to be replaced.

Usually, if linings on the other wheels are in good shape, the linings on the other wheels--especially the back wheels--are also. For this reason, it is unnecessary to check the rear brakes, unless someone has been driving with the parking brakes on. However, if the front brake shoes need to be replaced, all four brake shoes should be replaced. Usually, they are not replaced one or two at a time. This could result in dangerously uneven braking.

If you should notice the following things wrong with your brake pedal, then have your brakes checked by a good mechanic.

1. The foot brake pedal, when depressed, is less than 1 1/2 inch from the floor.

2. If you find that you must pump the pedal to make it "grip" at its normal stopping point.

3. When the car pulls right or left when the foot brake is applied.

4. When the brakes squeak.

5. The brakes tend to "grab".

6. When the car stop light remains lighted until you pull the brake pedal back.

7. When you find an abnormal action in braking.

Wet Brakes

After driving through water deep enough to soak the brake drums and linings, try the brakes as soon as it is possible and safe to do so. Be ready for the response of your car to your brake pressure. You may find that the brakes do respond, but not evenly. Be ready, with a firm grip on your steering wheel, to counter a sudden brake pull to the right or left. The brakes may be dried by gently applying pressure on the pedal while driving very slowly until the brakes respond properly.

THE MOTOR

Engine Lubrication

It used to be that a driver would have to change the engine oil every 1,000 miles. Today, this is no longer true. On many cars the oil in the engine now needs to be changed only every 6,000 miles. This is because of the results of modern engine designs and oil filters, and also because of improvements in oil itself.

When a manufacturer recommends a long interval between oil changes, it is understood that the driver will use a good grade of motor oil. This will usually mean an oil rated for MS (most severe) service by the Society of Automotive Engineers. The letters MS will appear on top of the oil can.

Of equal importance is the level of the oil in the engine and this should be checked regularly between changes. If possible check the oil dipstick before you start the engine in the morning. It is normal to add some oil between changes. The amount of oil you will add will depend upon the amount of driving you do. If you do much heavy driving, especially through dusty areas, you may have to change the engine oil before the recommended interval. Rub a drop of oil from the dipstick between your fingers. If it feels gritty and not smooth, have it changed.

Every other time you change the oil of the engine, you should also have the oil filter replaced. The oil filter will permit longer intervals between oil changes, but it will also help to prolong the life of the engine by removing harmful particles of metal and dust from the oil.

In the summer you should use a heavy oil in the engine of your car to reduce wear on the moving parts. In the winter you should use a lighter oil in the engine of your car to reduce wear on the moving parts and for easy start of your engine in the morning. You might use a 10 W (weight) oil in the winter and 30 W in the summer. To avoid the seasonal oil changes, buy a highgrade 10 W - 30 W oil and use it all year round.

Motor Tune-Up

To get the most economical and dependable service from your automobile, it is a very good idea to have a general motor tune-up every 10,000 or 12,000 miles.

Basically, a motor tune-up consists of four important service operations:

1. Replace spark plugs: A set of spark plugs that has been used for 12,000 miles has outlived its usefulness and should be replaced rather than cleaned. Be sure that new plug gaskets are put in at the same time as the new plugs.

2. Replace distributor points and condenser: Points are relatively inexpensive and under no circumstances should a set be used for more than 12,000 miles. Worn points eat up gas and cause rough idling. As for the condenser, it is good practice to replace the condenser along with the points.

3. Time the ignition: The ignition must be retimed whenever new points are installed. The timing must be done with electric strobelight equipment. Be careful of the mechanic who says he can do a better job by using his eyes alone.

4. Replace air filter: Replace your air filter every 6,000 miles. If you drive in dusty areas, replace your air filter more often. For example: If you drive through a dust storm, replace your air filter as soon as possible.

EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

TOOLS

Generally the tools that will come with your car are the jack and a wrench, both for use in changing a tire. If you are a smart driver, you will have the following emergency equipment.

1. A good fire extinguisher, the dry chemical type with a gauge on it.

2. Buy a set of flares. You can buy 3 for $1.00. Two flares should burn long enough to allow you to change a flat tire on a dark, rainy road.

3. Buy a good flashlight, try to buy one with a magnetic grip.

4. Always carry a screwdriver and a pair of pliers.

5. In addition, buy the following essentials:

   A. a first-aid kit
   B. a windshield scraper
   C. extra fuses
   D. a tow chain or rope
   E. jumping wires

MECHANICAL DIFFICULTIES

CHECKS

If your car will not start, there are certain checks you should make before sending for a mechanic.

1. Check the ignition. Is the key turned to the ON position?

2. Check transmission lever. Is the transmission lever in Park or Neutral?

3. Check the gasoline gauge. Does the fuel gauge register empty?

4. Check if the battery has any power. Do the lights and horn work? If not, your battery may be low.

5. Are your cables from your battery on tight?

6. Are all the spark plug wires properly attached?

7. Is the distributor cap on tight?

8. Is the wire leading from the coil to the distributor properly attached?

If you cannot locate the trouble check the trouble shooting guide on the next page. Check on the column on the left for the manner in which your car acts and follow the suggested sequence to check for the possible causes. If you find that probable cause number 1 is not the problem than go to number 2 and so on.

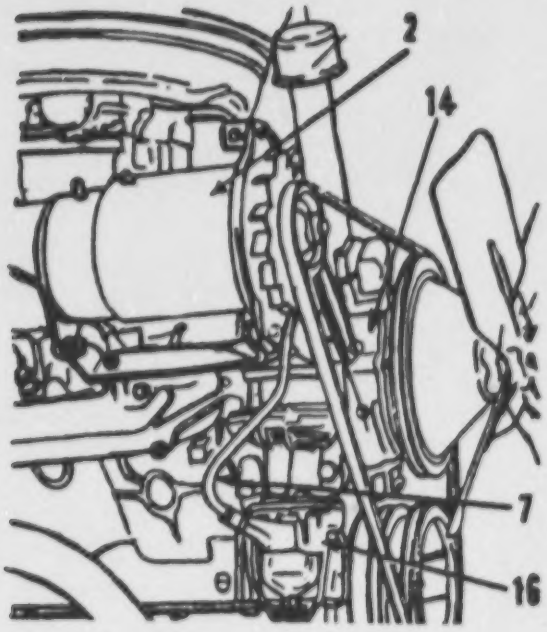
If after you have followed the guide you still cannot locate the trouble, then send for a mechanic.

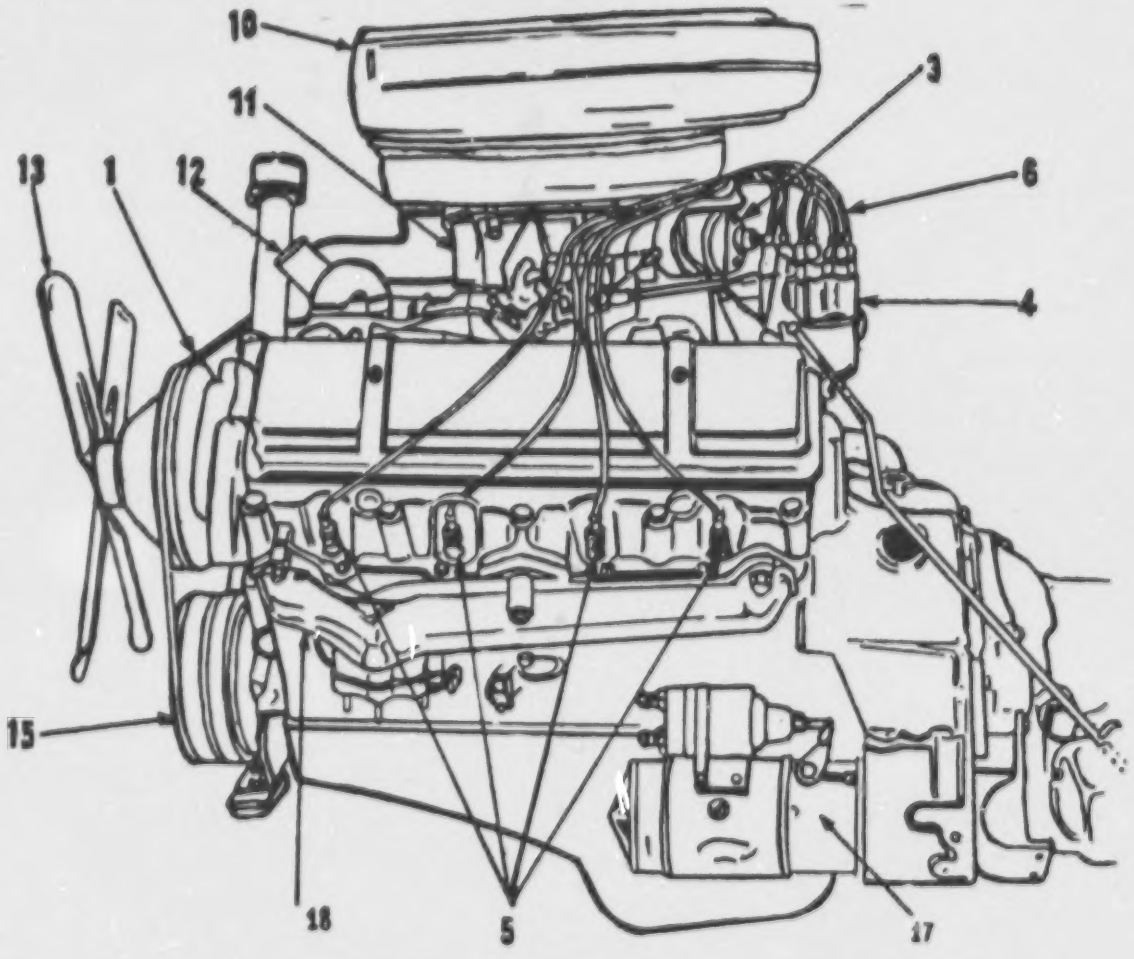
Minor Trouble Shooting Guide

Check here in sequence shown for possible causes. / If your car acts in the following manner:	FUEL SYSTEM AND ENGINE										ELECTRICAL SYSTEM										COOLING SYSTEM					
	Check Fuel Gauge	Flooded Carburetor	Empty Carburetor Bowl	Poor Fuel Supply to Carburetor	Idle Adjustment*	Automatic Choke*	Oil Level and Pressure	Condition of Air Cleaner	Malfunctioning Ignition Switch	Automatic Transmission Selector Lever	Check Spark	Battery and Connections	Generator and Voltage Regulator Connections	Coil and Distributor Leads	Starter Connections and Solenoid	Damp Electrical Connections	Generator Condition*	Radiator Coolant Level	Air Flow Through Radiator Restricted	Fan Belt Condition and Tension Adjustment	Cooling System Thermostat	Thorough Check and Tune-up Suggested*
CAR WILL NOT START:																										
Engine Will Turn Over	1	4		3							6			2		5										7
Engine Will Not Turn Over									2	1		3			4											5
CAR WILL START-BUT:																										
Only After Repeated Tries																										1
Stalls in a Few Seconds			2	1	3																					
Stalls When Hot					1	2		3																		4
Idles Rough					1			2																		3
Engine Overheats																		1	2	3	4					
"Oil" Indicator Light Comes On							1																			
"Gen" Indicator Light Comes On												3	2				4			1						

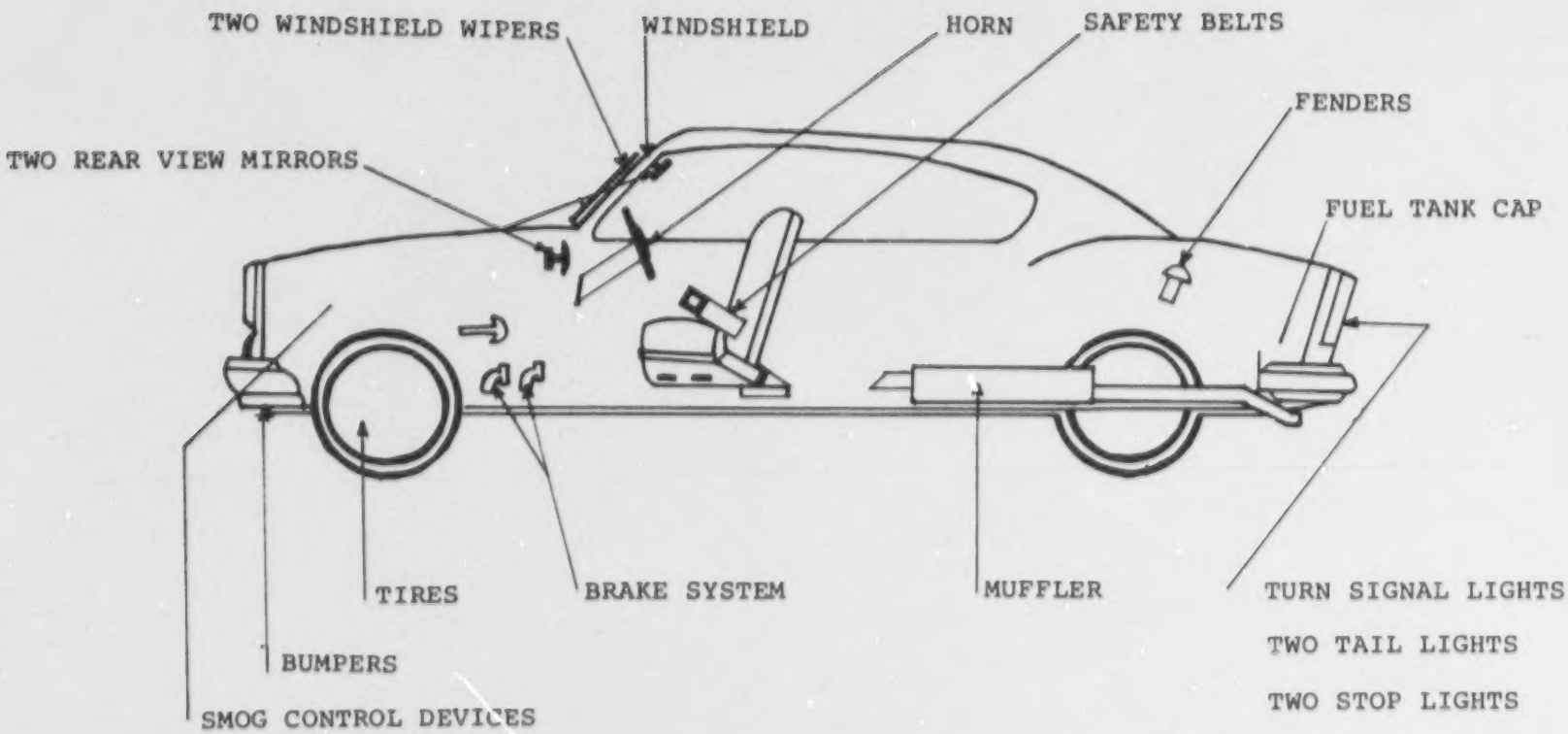
PARTS OF THE ENGINE

1. FAN BELT
2. GENERATOR
3. COIL
4. DISTRIBUTOR
5. SPARK PLUGS
6. SPARK PLUGS WIRES
7. FUEL LINE
8. OIL INTAKE
9. OIL PAN
10. AIR FILTER
11. CARBURETOR
12. WATER INTAKE
13. FAN
14. WATER PUMP
15. PULLY
16. FUEL PUMP
17. MOTOR STARTER
18. EXHAUST MANIFOLD





REQUIRED EQUIPMENT



CAR MAINTENANCE

WORKSHEET 1

NAME _____

DATE _____

CLASS _____

I. Choose the correct procedure of Columm II that will locate and correspond with the car problem in Column 1.

COLUMN I		COLUMN II
_____1.	Car will start, but only after repeated times.	A. Poor fuel supply to carburator.
_____2.	Car will start, but "oil" indicator light comes on.	B. Check fuel gauge.
_____3.	Car will start, but "gen" indicator light comes on.	C. Thorough check and tune-up suggested.
_____4.	Car will start, but stalls in a few seconds.	D. Oil level and pressure.
_____5.	Car will not start, but engine will turn over.	E. Fan belt condition and tension adjustment.

II. Write a T if the answer is true or an F if the answer is false.

_____1. Always use the less expensive gasoline for your car.

_____2. Refuel before the tank becomes nearly empty.

_____3. Never check your oil.

_____4. Be sure that the water level in the radiator is correct.

Exercise 1 (cont.)

_____5. There is no danger when removing the radiator cap.

_____6. When the radiator cap is removed, hot water and possibly steam may come out from the radiator.

_____7. If your engine is overheated add cold water to the radiator.

_____8. If your engine is overheated, let the engine cool off before adding water.

_____9. Cold water may crack the cylinder block of a hot engine.

_____10. Check the fluid level in your car battery.

III. Basically, a motor tune-up consists of four important service operations. List them below.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

CAR MAINTENANCE

WORKSHEET 2

NAME _____

DATE _____

CLASS _____

I. Fill in the proper missing word in the following sentences.

1. Your gasoline mileage drops sharply above _____ to _____ miles per hour.

2. Washing and applying a good coat of _____ protects the paint of most cars.

3. Now, on many cars the _____ in the engine needs to be changed only every 6,000 miles.

4. In the _____ you should use a heavy oil in the engine of your car to reduce wear on moving parts.

5. If the brake pedal does not hold firm when pressed down, there may be a leak in the _____ system.

II. List four things that might be included as emergency equipment.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

III. List three checks you should make before sending for a mechanic.

1. _____

Exercise 2 (cont.)

2. _____

3. _____

IV. List the 18 parts of the engine.

1.	_____	10.	_____
2.	_____	11.	_____
3.	_____	12.	_____
4.	_____	13.	_____
5.	_____	14.	_____
6.	_____	15.	_____
7.	_____	16.	_____
8.	_____	17.	_____
9.	_____	18.	_____

TEST

SCORE _____ NAME _____

DATE _____

CLASS _____

I. Fill in the proper missing word in the following sentences.

1. The brake linings should be inspected about every _____ miles.
2. On many cars the oil in the engine now needs to be changed only every _____ miles.
3. The long interval between oil changes is because of the results of modern engine design and oil _____ and also oil improvements in the oil itself.
4. When the ignition must be retimed, it must be done with electric _____ equipment.
5. The oil filter of the engine _____ harmful particles of metal and dust from the oil.
6. If the brake pedal does not hold firm when pressed down, there may be a leak in the _____ system.
7. Your gasoline mileage drops sharply above _____ to _____ miles per hour.
8. Replace your air filter every _____ miles.
9. Washing and applying a good coat of _____ protects the paint of most cars.
10. If the pedal can be pushed to within _____ inches of the floorboard, then an adjustment will be called for.

II. Write a T if the answer is true or an F if the answer is false.

_____1. A damaged fan belt may mean trouble and expense in the future.

Test (cont.)

_____2. Always keep a dirty windshield.

_____3. Do not race your engine when you start the motor in the morning, especially when it is cold.

_____4. The less expensive gasoline is just as good for your car as the premium gasoline.

_____5. Check the fluid level in your car battery.